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UNIFICATION OF SOUTH AND NORTH
KOREAN LABOR PARTIES

The Soviet Union has discovered that the control of all Korea is absolutely necessary for success in extending her influence over the entire Pacific area. The USSR realizes that, politically divided, Korea can hardly be of service to such a political ambition. Therefore, Moscow has directed that the North and South Korean labor parties be unified as a step toward ultimate unification of Korea on Moscow's terms.

To lay the groundwork, Malenkov summoned Pak Chung-ae, chairman of the North Korea Women's League, Hong Ki-ju, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Korean People's Assembly, and other North Korean representatives to Pei-p'ing under the guise of celebrating the establishment of the Chinese Communist government. The North Korean representatives remained in Pei-p'ing for a week and held frequent conferences with Soviet authorities with the help of Chiang Kai-sai of China. The participants found it necessary to move the conference to North Korea during the first week in October.

At this conference the North Koreans signed away Wonsan Harbor to the USSR and also agreed to let the Soviet Army establish air bases in North Korea.

A closer look at the reasons for Korean labor party unification throws some light on Communist strategy in Asia. On 29 June 1949, Kim Il Sung invited Kim Doo-boag, Hu Hui, and Pak Hui-yaung to his official residence for a secret political meeting to discuss the unification of the South and North Korean labor parties as directed by Moscow. The preliminary plans drawn up at this meeting called for a simultaneous three-prong action: declaration of the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic by Mao Tse-tung, a concerted Communist attack upon all nations in Southeast Asia, and destruction of the South Korean government by violence in September 1949, to coincide with the Fourth General Assembly of the UN. With respect to the destruction of the South Korean government, the South Korean Labor Party was instructed as follows: (1) intensive riots are to be staged in South Korea beginning 20 August 1949 and the South Korean government quickly taken over; (2) Pak Hui-yaung is to enter Seoul on 1 September 1949; (3) South-North general elections are to be held on 20 September 1949; and (4) the establishment of a central government is to be proclaimed on 21 September 1949.

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